

## The Sun

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## Not Exactly a Mare's Nest.

It is unpleasant to have to do violence to the prejudiced convictions of a neighbor, but we are obliged to point out an error of the *World's*. That journal has been at pains to describe as a mare's nest the suggestion made by THE SUN on Thursday that the Administration banking bill had been so Bryanized in its note issue provisions as to threaten the country with another contest for sound money. The only trouble with the criticism visited upon us is that it is wholly mistaken about the facts.

We spoke of the proposal in the bill to make the projected note issue a Government liability payable "either in gold or in lawful money." The particular reason for directing attention to this ominous phrase was the statement of Representative GLASS in reporting the banking bill to the House this week "that the country is definitely committed to the immediate redemption of all existing paper currency in lawful money on demand."

In support of its allegation that THE SUN has discovered a mare's nest the *World* says:

"It happens that while the Glass bill originally admitted 'lawful money' along with gold to the reserves of the reserve banks against their circulating notes, the Democratic caucus struck out the 'lawful money' phrase at the suggestion of the bankers' conference and limited these reserves to gold alone."

The caucus did nothing of the kind. The note issue section of the bill as it stands today reads just as we said it did. We have before us an official copy of the bill as reported back to the House of Representatives on Tuesday of this week, and the second and last sentences of the first paragraph of Section 17, dealing with note issues, say:

"The said notes shall be obligations of the United States and shall be receivable for all taxes, customs and other public dues. They shall be redeemed in gold or lawful money on demand at the Treasury Department of the United States, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, or at any Federal reserve bank."

The reserve against the notes provided for—which, by the way, are not circulating notes of the banks as the *World* imagines, but Government notes—is set forth in the third paragraph of Section 17, the first sentence of which reads in part:

"Whenever any Federal reserve bank shall pay out or disburse Federal reserve notes issued to it as hereinafter provided, it shall segregate in its own vaults and shall carry to a special reserve account on its book, gold or lawful money equal in amount to 33-1/3 per centum of the reserve notes so paid out by it, such reserve to be used for the redemption of said reserve notes as presented."

That is, Government promises to pay real money may be secured by a reserve consisting of other Government promises to pay real money and may be redeemed in Government promises to pay real money.

So much for our neighbor's notion that the "lawful money phrase" has disappeared from the note issue section of the bill. The *World* should have known better. If it had paid much attention to the progress of banking legislation it would have remembered the letter which WILLIAM J. BRYAN sent to Representative GLASS on August 22 last, in which Secretary BRYAN said:

"The provision in regard to the Government issue of notes to be issued by the banks is the first triumph of the people in connection with currency legislation in a generation. It is hard to overestimate the value of this feature of the bill."

According to Mr. BRYAN this was one of three provisions in the measure "of such transcendent importance that I am relatively very little concerned as to the details of the bill." It is not hard to imagine the agonized shrieks which would have gone up from Washington or the Chautauque circuit, wherever the present Secretary of State happened to be, if the Democratic caucus in the House had changed the note issue section of the bill as the *World* thinks it did. Indeed, it was the Bryan letter from which we have just quoted which was the first public notice that the forces of intelligence might have to array themselves for a struggle to prevent the country's currency from being debased by a movement under the leadership of the man whose quackery was repudiated in 1896.

But this is not all of the *World's* fallacious argument that the gold standard act of March 14, 1900, which clinched the victory won in 1896, is not men-

aced by the Administration banking bill as now Bryanized. We are told that even if the bill provided for redemption of the proposed Treasury notes in "lawful money" other than gold no violence would be done to the established sound money policy. The *World* says:

"The greenbacks as 'lawful money' would remain as now redeemable in gold and protected by a large gold reserve. They would figure in the reserves of the proposed Federal reserve banks precisely as they now figure in the reserves of the national banks."

This is quite true and good as far as it goes, but the *World* seems to be under the impression that the \$346,000,000 of greenbacks outstanding are the only lawful money in the country in addition to gold. It forgets the \$565,000,000 of silver which is legal tender and according to official definition is also lawful money. It forgets that today, on a gold reserve of \$150,000,000, the Treasury is charged with maintaining at a parity with gold a total of \$1,672,000,000 of currency, consisting of greenbacks and silver, totaling \$1,672,000,000 of national bank notes. Without any provision for larger Treasury reserves the pending bill would enormously increase the Government's obligation through the proposed unlimited note issue unless the gold standard act of 1900 should in effect be nullified by the bill.

If anything were needed to show the danger of the note issue section of the Administration measure Mr. BRYAN's letter of August 22 would suffice. If that is not enough the astounding statement of Mr. GLASS that "the country is definitely committed to the immediate redemption of all existing paper currency in lawful money" may be cited to prove the extent to which the Bryan virus of unsound money notions has already infected the Sixty-third Congress.

## Overruled at Once by the Astral Chief Judge.

Mr. Justice HARBRUCK's decision in the Robin case concerning the constitutionality of Governor SULZER's impeachment and the validity of his suspension from office pending trial confirms at every point the interpretation of the law in the Attorney-General's opinion and the views previously expressed by this newspaper.

It is only fair to observe that Mr. Justice HARBRUCK's decision has been promptly overruled by Chief Judge LYNN J. ARNOLD of the Astral Court of Appeals in the Sulzer State Government and Press Agency.

"The ruling of Mr. Justice HARBRUCK," remarks the Astral Chief Judge with pardonable severity, "sustains the contention of Mr. MURPHY, the contention of Mr. BARNEZ, and the contention of Mr. GLYNN. It is the most remarkable decision that has ever been rendered by any court of any jurisdiction in the civilized world. The people of the State of New York will be surprised to learn that settled rules of construction of the Constitution and statutes exist no more."

This is the third overruling by the Chief Judge of the Astral Court of Appeals.

He overruled THE SUN, pointing out with great clearness and learning that DANA was dead.

He overruled the Attorney-General of the State of New York, on the ground that when the Attorney-General's opinion appeared Mr. CARMODY was on his wedding journey.

He now overrules the Supreme Court's decision because it violates "the settled rules of construction of the Constitution and statutes."

As the "settled rules of construction of the Constitution and statutes" to which the Astral Chief Judge refers were originally laid down by him in the columns of our esteemed contemporary the *Knickerbocker Press*, and as even he cannot overrule himself, it is manifest that the HARBRUCK decision from the bench of the Supreme Court falls with a dull thud.

## What the Real New York Should Have.

The people of New York should have an opportunity to pay their tribute to their dead Mayor.

His voice and pen were ever enlisted in the defence of the maligned and exploited citizens of this town.

He never failed to say the truth of their good morals, their good nature and their good conduct.

He resented for them with all the determination and talent of his nature those libels, those calumnies, that vilified his people.

He appraised at their proper unimportance the frivolities of the unwise and the views of the degraded, but he never was misled into the error that New York was made great by criminals and maintained by fools.

He knew and ever spoke for the decent and industrious men and women who make the city be served, and those millions must have fitting opportunity to display in public the grief that WILLIAM J. CAYNOR's untimely death brought to them.

## Senor Zamacona's Mission.

Senor ZAMAONA, the special representative of the Huerta Government in this country, admits that his business is "of a very delicate nature." As he has no diplomatic mission his business is apparently the negotiation of a loan to tide the provisional Administration over its difficulties, the greatest of which is the pacification of the country by the Federal commanders. In fact it is an open secret that Senor ZAMAONA is here to borrow money on the prospects of General HUERTA and his associates, confederates and sympathizers, who may or may not be able to hold a national election in the end of October satisfactory to the Administration in Washington; that depends upon the progress of pacification.

The announced refusal of a prominent banking house in New York to lend money at this time to Mexico will be discouraging to Senor ZAMAONA. It is

a question for each banker or capitalist to decide for himself; an injunction would not lie to prevent the lending of money to the Huerta Government. The following reason is given by a member of the firm which serves notice that it will not make a loan:

"The United States has issued an edict of absolute neutrality. The sending of arms and munitions of war to Mexico is prohibited. Money is certainly the most valuable of all munitions, and in my opinion comes strictly under this prohibition."

This is the law or practice in the case of a Government that has taken up a neutral attitude toward belligerents; that is to say it is inhibited from making loans to either. If it be objected that the insurgents in Mexico have not been recognized as belligerents then a banker who has decided not to advance money to the Huerta Government because President WILSON's policy is one of non-recognition and strict neutrality has made his decision as a supporter of the Washington Administration and from a patriotic motive. It may be added that the description of money as a munition of war has support in the treaties on international law. It can be seized as contraband.

The effect of the withholding of funds from the Huerta Government by American bankers would of course be restrictive and embarrassing, for the military campaign against the Constitutionalists must be pressed if it is ever to be successful. Such a financial policy, however, is in keeping with the Administration's course of letting the combatants fight out their quarrel to a finish with such resources as they may possess.

## Who Are the Congressmen?

It is almost exactly two months since DAVID LAMAR was indicted in New York for his impudently avowed achievements in impersonating Congressmen over the telephone. We do not regard as incredible the report that the Administration desires to hasten his extradition from Washington for prosecution here. LAMAR's present activity in fomenting sentiment in Congress against the Attorney-General for his approval of the Union and Southern Pacific dissolution plan must be extremely annoying to the President.

But what we cannot understand is that any self-respecting member of the Senate or House should be willing to lend his ears for one ten-millionth part of a second to anything that LAMAR wanted to say on any subject whatever.

Who are the Congressmen that the indicted impersonator of Representative A. MITCHELL PALMER has succeeded in interviewing? What are the names of the Senators or Representatives willing to listen to what this man had to say about Mr. McRYNOLDS?

The St. Paul Pioneer Press makes an unmanly fling at "cheap oratory in the Senate." Does this Gopher critic hold that the Hon. MORRIS EDWIN CLARK is cheap at \$7,500 a year?

The commitment to jail of the Russian Lieutenant NESTOROFF for looting the loop with his aeroplane is a Peugeot was excellent military discipline and sound policy. Russia is spending a great deal of money to acquire an aviation corps and she can't afford to lose officers in the process.

We heard one of our friends say recently that KEATS was a minor poet. Dayton Journeymen is spending a great deal of money to acquire an aviation corps and she can't afford to lose officers in the process.

The House conferees balk at the banana tax, as was to be expected. No party consecrated to reducing the cost of living could afford to raise the price of the cheapest food of all.

Tammany Hall may usually be relied upon for extraordinary incidents, but when we see it procuring the impeachment of a Governor of its own political color and on charges of electioneering corruption, the record of political rot must surely have surpassed itself.—London Times.

It may be a case for irony, but it is also a duty to carry out the sentence of the law if legal evidence from even a Tammany source is forthcoming to prove the charges made. No one becomes an admirer of Tammany Hall methods by requiring a Governor of the great State of New York to demonstrate his innocence.

Colonel ROOSEVELT condemns "the invisible government."—Kansas City Journal.

All right, what the country pines for is a little inaudible government.

"The lights are out between Forty-fifth and Forty-seventh streets, in Greenwood avenue, and I am afraid my husband will not be able to find his way home," said a woman on the telephone to Operator HUNT at the Hyde Park station last night.—Chicago Tribune.

Where is patient GRIBELD after that? "Ah, woman, woman, what a sex you are!" and how pathetically superior to the voting brute in trousers!

A boy can learn to read and speak German or French or Spanish or Italian with considerable fluency in a year if the time is gone about in the right way.—Hartford Times.

It is a curious and unprofitable little eccentricity of these United States that the work is gone about in the wrong way.

Why not Iowa?—Des Moines Register and Leader.

That's what the Hon. ALBERT BARNUM has been saying long, oft and bitterly; and no man regards him and Battle Bos flouts and buffets him.

Every Philadelphian gets 200 gallons per day.—Philadelphia Press.

As a far flung baseball partisan of this town used to split his lungs and everybody else's ears with yelling: Well, well!

Notice to Book Borrowers.

To the Editor of THE SUN—Sir: Borrowers who forget to return books must have to be reminded, despite the posted signs intended to keep alive their memory. I have just contrived a plan which should prove more effective than the alps.

On a piece of cardboard with a crayon I have printed in large letters and hung upon the bookcase this inscription:

"This Spinoza says books will soon have none himself."

FRANK MONROE SEVERLY.

FREELING, Va., September 10.

## A BURNING QUESTION.

Should the Panhandle, Broad Be Admitted Into This Country?

To the Editor of THE SUN—Sir: Is it not time that a stop should be put to the entrance of convicts into the United States? I read that Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst is coming here in October.

This country does not need women of her type; we have excellent women working here who are making great strides in the woman suffrage movement, whose motto is onward, and when they ask for the help of good men and women of this blessed country the response to their call is simply magnificent.

Mrs. Pankhurst is a gallery player; she organized an arson squad and her evil advice to burn the homes and the mail of the citizens of London brought her into the United States. She is told by two ladies who recently visited London that Mrs. Pankhurst's followers in London were a crowd of hysterical fanatics, thousands of pounds were collected from them and they were going to the Panhandle to have nothing whatever to show for the money except a trail of burned buildings. How long do you suppose the Government of the United States would tolerate the crimes committed at the instigation of this woman and her daughters? Now that the people of England and the British Government are glad to be rid of them they are going to come to America to appeal for more money to fill their coffers. Both Mrs. Pankhurst and her daughters who are to follow her here are fugitives from justice. They should not be allowed to land; and the Woman's Social and Political Union should be notified that the organizer of their union, John Wickham, who is coming out to the United States to make arrangements for their arrival, will not be permitted to do so.

We women of this country do not need a Pankhurst. She has made a fiasco of her work in England, therefore we should shun her and send her back to where she belongs and where, sooner or later, she will meet with punishment meted out to all law breakers, of whom the arson fiend is one of the worst. By all means keep her and her brood out of this country. Vox POPULI.

BROOKLYN, September 11.

## An English Missionary.

To the Editor of THE SUN—Sir: What have law and United States statutes tended to exclude from our country persons guilty of the crimes of arson, bomb throwing, etc., to do with the ethical purport of the law? Such common notions are for men only.

It matters not by what means wrongs are righted, and the killing of people and destruction of property are not to be justified by the ineffectual benefit that will result in teaching the people that women demand equality before the law.

Why not a committee of 100 important business men to protect the city's interests against niggers? Why?

JAMES D. DEWELL, Jr.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., September 12.

## Niggers in Municipal Politics.

To the Editor of THE SUN—Sir: Mr. Underwood's "niggerism" is just awakening the people to the fact that the best service out of employees is to quit niggering. Hold them to strict accountability, but don't nag.

Mr. Underwood, carrying in his throat an assassin's bullet, which daily was sapping his life—politics and religion persisted in nagging him to his death. Isn't this lesson enough? Doesn't it appeal to each man's conscience?

Why can't New York have a business administration along the lines of personal efficiency without being nagged? Why not a committee of 100 important business men to protect the city's interests against niggers? Why?

BROOKLYN, September 12.

## The Secretary in Eyre.

To the Editor of THE SUN—Sir: If Mr. Underwood should devote his energies to becoming an efficient and useful Secretary of State, and should then find he had the time and inclination to tour the country as a lecturer, it would make little or no difference whether he strode in a top or in a church, or appeared in company with acrobats or with Senators; for the dignity of his office, and of his effort to do his duty, would be applied to any company in which he might appear.

If the salary his office carries with it will not permit him to do justice to its obligations, he should not have accepted it unless he was willing to sacrifice his private interests.

F. S. T.

SALEM, Mass., September 12.

## Charles Jones's Historic Home Run.

To the Editor of THE SUN—Sir: Just now there is much talk about the longest hit in baseball. The history of the Boston National League grounds covers practically the entire history of professional ball.

Many years ago Charles Jones knocked a tremendous home run into the field from the grounds, a feat which has not since been repeated so far as I am aware. The ball was never retrieved, and it is said to have gone near to the Chelmsford plane factory.

It may be, however, that the ball after it went over the fence. If memory serves, John L. Sullivan was a spectator also.

It is said that Jones had long been a sort of tradition that years previously the same feat had been performed by Libby of Buffalo, but I never found any one who could give any definite information on this subject.

NEW YORK, September 12.

## The Source of a Famous Phrase.

To the Editor of THE SUN—Sir: Permit me to point out that the true source of the phrase "the decline and fall of the Roman Empire" is not "R. E. K." as suggested by your correspondent "R. E. K." suggests originated with President Monroe, to be found in the preface to Mycill and Herford's translation of the *History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire* by the late John Millar.

This Bible is for the government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

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## SIX MONTHS OF WILSON.

Some of the High Lights of the National Administration.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Sept. 12.—President Wilson's last six months in the White House coincided almost exactly with the history of the tariff act's passage.

Work on that measure began before the President took office, and it has not received his signature yet, but the schedules were written and the fight for them was made in his first half year, ending in a victory for him which has brought him a great pile of congratulatory messages.

The fight was not the less bitter because it was bloodless. It has left little feeling. It must have convinced Mr. Wilson, if he needed convincing, that General Hancock was right when he called the tariff a local issue, and so local is it that all Mr. Wilson's persuasiveness, all the cumulative force of the as yet undistributed patronage failed to drive the Louisiana Senators to join in its support, even when the passage of the bill as amended by the Senate committee was assured. Free sugar was a local issue in their State which they could not ignore.

When the bill comes from conference and has been passed the homogeneity that Mr. Underwood has succeeded in maintaining among the Democrats of the House is likely to show serious impairment. This unity of action has been a tribute to the acknowledged necessity of revising the tariff to Mr. Underwood's influence among his colleagues, to the hunger and thirst of various loyal Democrats throughout the country. Neither affection for President Wilson nor fear of him, except as a dispenser of patronage, brought it about.

Mr. Wilson's formal visits to the House to read his messages, picturesque and theatrical though they were, did not endear him to the membership. They regarded him as one unnecessarily departing from modern customs, though acting wholly within his legal and constitutional rights, and putting it gently, inconveniencing them not a little without benefiting anybody materially. Timid souls who feared the Representatives and Senators might be covered by the President's procedure may themselves. The lawmakers were irritated, or amused, or bored, as their dispositions led them. They were not frightened. Likewise his conferences in the Capitol have had no effect that might not have been as well produced in the White House.

On the currency bill Mr. Wilson will not have the same comparatively easy victory he takes credit for in the tariff legislation. A law may be enacted before January 1, as the President desires, and then again it may not be. If confusion as to the needs of the nation in this matter exists in the popular mind the popular mind differs in no way from the legislative mind. There are will men in Washington, full of Populist projects, and conservatives of the stand pat variety, and there is a woful lack of leadership. Mr. Wilson does not know exactly what he wants; Secretary McAdoo is not a fountain of light; there is a growing recognition of the inexpediency of disturbing existing conditions without a clear programme of improvement. Meantime, the Representatives and Senators are tired and mighty cross.

So far as the House is concerned Mr. Wilson will be put to it to find a leader to replace Mr. Underwood, although Mr. Underwood does not cause the Wilson House to be shocked and horrified. The situation is made more difficult by the fact that the Democrats of Northern States feel that the pie is being cut with all the big wedges for their Southern brethren and the thin ones for themselves.

In dairy lunch rooms pies are cut with mathematical precision, a tin implement being used to mark their surface before the knife is applied. They are not a dairy administration in the pie department. Of course there is no longer a Mason and Dixon's line, but the Northern members of Congress find that some subtle essence of superiority for Federal office imparts a high distinction to applicants who hail from a district lying nearer the equator than those of the South.

The mechanism of the House itself is giving trouble. Despotism is a terrible thing when the other fellows choose the despot. So Cannonism was dreadful to Democrats. But the Democrats have been obliged to do some regulating even in their own family. The end of this is not yet. Mr. Underwood's popularity and mental superiority—which is freely admitted by his colleagues—has been a fact and his sincerity have contributed more to the majority's good conduct than any amendments of the rules could. When he withdraws a new leader must be got, and no man of Mr. Underwood's capacity is in sight.

And Mr. Underwood is going. The Senate attracts him. His State needs him there, for Alabama has no other public man of his qualifications for the office. His health is not good, and he is against two in the House, and while the popular election of Senators may make an active canvass for reelection necessary, and it must cover the State, a Representative must make three canvasses of his district in the same period, each involving about as much labor—all that a man can put into it.

Yet it must not be supposed that Mr. Underwood will do anything forward to a pleasant time in that distinguished chamber. Only with the official proclamation did the full significance of the constitutional amendment providing for the popular election of Senators force itself on the fortunate members of the smaller body. They are learning how that with statewide campaigns to make the importance of Executive support to their political preservation has greatly increased. Only the most exceptional man, a man like Mr. Underwood, among to-day's statesmen could hope for success without the friendship, or at least neutrality, of the President. The average Senator would be destroyed by the overpowering Executive displeasure. No enactment of recent years has done more to increase the importance of the Congress than has this amendment.

In the Senate Mr. Underwood would be as well off with regard to his future as in the House. His term would extend beyond 1916. He would not be in a loss and advantageous position with regard to Secretary Bryan than he now is. Mr. Underwood does not like Mr. Bryan. Mr. Bryan charged him with gross misconduct in office—without allowing his private financial affairs to influence his conduct as a Representative. This charge fell heavy on Mr. Underwood's honor. He resented and repelled it successfully. The manner of his self-defense did not do away with the odiousness of the charge. Mr. Underwood is capable of a measure not small, Mr. Bryan particularly disliked the experience of being proved, out of the

mouths of his own friends, a reckless misstatement of facts, and the further humiliating circumstance that Mr. Underwood defended himself as to make any defence of Mr. Bryan impossible. The gentleman now busy beneath the big top has neither forgotten nor forgiven Mr. Underwood.

Mr. Bryan's position is interesting. President Wilson has not changed his opinion of the Nebraska lecturer since he wrote that embarrassing message wishing Mr. Bryan with a cocked hat. When the makeup of the Cabinet was the task before him Mr. Wilson did it rush mentally to Mr. Bryan to beg him to be Secretary of State. Mr. Wilson is not impulsive. He considered his position, bearing in mind the Baltimore platform declaration on the subject of a single term, which he holds in common with numerous others, does not apply to him. He felt that he must choose between a Mr. Bryan relentlessly antagonistic, capriciously critical, throughout his term and a Mr. Bryan more or less committed through personal participation in the acts of his Administration to its support.

Mr. Wilson decided from the beginning to be his own Foreign Minister. The Secretary of State is called the premier of the Cabinet; if the Secretary of State was to be a lay figure, but premier of the Cabinet, Mr. Wilson being the Foreign Minister, why not tickle the vanity of Mr. Bryan—a notable ingredient of his make up—and let the hands for a time at least be free to do as they please? Mr. Bryan earned an additional period of repose.

The fact is Mr. Wilson has tried the effect on Mr. Bryan of choking him with butter. Mr. Bryan may discredit himself in every way he can imagine; Mr. Wilson is his pained friend, but will survive. Should Mr. Bryan not do so, he would ruin himself. Mr. Wilson is his gratified friend, who has faithfully stood by him. While progress is making toward the disclosure of Mr. Wilson as the friend of a Mr. Bryan self-forced from the affections of thousands of voters, or toward the revelation of Mr. Wilson as the friend of a Mr. Bryan threatened in the affection of new thousands of voters, Mr. Wilson is unning the foreign department. It is true that in a condition of chaos, but this is equally true of other departments, and causes no alarm to Mr. Wilson, who probably does not know it, or Mr. Bryan, who certainly does not. Mr. Moore could inform Mr. Bryan on the subject, but Mr. Bryan is so busy lecturing he has no time to listen.

However, absenteeism on the part of the Secretary is not new in the State Department. Mr. Knox was Secretary for four years, and away a good deal of the time, but he made adequate provision for the transaction of business, and never allowed his absence to be a talk of the kind heard among the representatives of foreign Powers: of delayed routine business, of the impossibility of getting information, and of similar vexations.

Can Mr. Bryan be choked to political ineffectiveness with butter? Mr. Wilson is not sure. The returns so far available are unsatisfactory. He is sure, persons of delicate sensibilities in all parts of the country are shocked and horrified by the conduct of the Lecturer-Secretary; the foreigners who have business with the State Department are getting into a bad humor; the situation is amusing that portion of Europe that is informed of it. These are obvious details. On the other hand persons of delicate sensibilities have always been shocked and horrified over Mr. Bryan. The foreigners having business with the State Department must keep their lips sealed, and there remains a parochial contempt for outside opinion that renders it negligible. Mr. Wilson has not received any reports that indicate disgust or even annoyance among the Democrats of the South and West over Mr. Bryan's performances. If it exists among those with whom Mr. Bryan has always been strong, Mr. Bryan and Mr. Wilson's repugnance will not rise until it has a popular support that is now not in evidence.

So far as the Republicans in Congress are concerned they are adjusting themselves to the new conditions with skill and rapidity. The disappearance from House and Senate of the old-time timers has permitted acknowledgment of new conditions that had the personnel of the party remained unchanged would have been impossible. Personally many Republicans were sorry to bid farewell to Uncle Joe Cannon, but politically they hope he will not come back. The minority is not so fortunate. Mr. Mann never gives the Democrats a rest, and holds his support together without too much friction.

The Maine election heightened the regulars amazingly, confirming, as it did, their belief, derived from town elections, enclaves and confidential information, that the Progressive party is a well-organized and efficient force. They tremble a little at the often repeated declaration that Mr. Roosevelt intends to return to their party and demand the nomination for President in 191